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# The Dominion Cigar & News Store Company, Limited

35 JASPER WEST. . . P. O. BOX 601. . . PHONE 1372.

## EXPLANATION OF LAND TAX

By Ray Robinson.

The single tax is a tax levied only on values of a single kind; that is on values which result from the operation, under similar conditions, of the laws which govern value. The value resulting from the taxing of this one kind of value can be better understood after we consider what are the laws governing value, in what way they operate, and in what way their operation is affected by taxation.

Value depends upon supply and demand existing in certain relations to each other. The mere simultaneous existence of supply and demand does not always cause value to result. The demand for air is great, but the supply is still greater, and it has no value. And, in any instance, if supply exceeds demand, value does not exist. This may be doubted. It may be said that more hats are in existence than there are people to wear them, but this considers only the demand for immediate use. There is also a demand for future use, and a demand for dealers to be prepared for a future demand for use. No matter what the nature or origin of a demand, its strength is only of importance. If the price is sufficiently reduced, demand will spring into existence until it exceeds the supply. So it is clear that value depends upon the existence of a demand greater than a supply, and that value increases as demand increases, and decreases as supply increases.

The origin of the supply is also unimportant, its existence, actual or possible, being alone worthy of consideration, and who is produced only by human efforts, are equally under the law, but anything produced by human effort cannot be produced in quantities sufficient to cause the value to cease to exist, for as the value declines, the decline ceases, and by the sudden growth of the speculative demand anticipating the future, until the producer finds he can reap a greater return by producing some other commodity. This means that the value of a product of labor fluctuates about the price which the labor is equally valuable for other purposes, but it means more than this. It means that the cost of production, i.e., the reward which the producer might have received by producing something else, does not directly fix the value, but influences it only by tending to increase or decrease the supply.

Now we observe that demand, having its origin in people's desires, is always variable, and that in the case of products of labor, supply also is variable, thus allowing fluctuations in each of the factors which cause value to result, the fluctuations being due only, supply, being subject to the influence exerted by cost of production.

But in the case of things not produced by labor, but furnished by nature, the conditions are different. Supply is a fixed quantity. Fluctuations in value depend entirely upon variations in the factor of demand alone. A part of the supply may be kept out of use, but the total supply can not be increased or decreased without human agency. No human agency is required for providing a part of the supply, as has not produced it. The aggregate value of a thing supplied wholly by nature without the agency of human labor is due entirely to those who furnish the demand. He who claims ownership in a value of this kind simply holds it by reason of the suffering of those who have really created the value, the people as a whole. But, however some may disagree with this conclusion, we can all see a clear distinction between the two kinds of values; one produced by labor, and influenced by cost of production; the other existing without being produced by labor, hence having no cost of production to influence it, but depending entirely upon a variable demand acting upon a fixed supply.

We must now consider how taxation affects the operation of the laws of value. Taxation is the taking of some share of existing value for governmental purposes. To tax values of the first kind, that depend upon cost of production, the tax being just so much a part of the cost as a payment for labor, or for the use of capital. For instance, if a tax of \$5 each be laid on stoves, the manufacturer of stoves shall be checked until those who want stoves are willing to pay \$5 more than the former price. Whatever the commodity is, if it is the product of labor, however, it is taxed by impost, duty, by cost of production, or by assessing a general prosperity tax, the tax enters into the cost and helps to influence value, just as surely as it does any other part of the cost.

But if a tax be levied on one of the other kind of values, the operation of the laws of value is affected in a different way. Let us suppose there are ten diamonds, existing, all exactly alike and all owned by the same man; and a hundred people are willing to wear them, but only ten are willing to pay \$20 per year for the privilege. If a tax now be levied of \$25 per year on each diamond, what happens? Does each wearer pay the owner \$25 per year so the latter can retain \$20 after paying the tax? Not at all. He has been paying \$20 per year to graciously himself, and he will pay no more to graciously himself, the tax is levied, the owner must pay the \$25 tax out of the \$20 received. And in all cases where values of this nature are concerned, the operation of the law is affected in the same way; i.e., a share of the value is taken by the government without a possibility of the tax being shifted by being added to the price; or, more correctly stated, the rental value remains the same while the selling price is reduced in the same ratio as the tax bears to the rental value;

for instance, in the illustration given above, the selling price of the diamonds is only half as much as before the tax was imposed.

Now, what principle of taxation is correct? To levy a tax which increases the value? Remember that, when a tax is levied on a commodity, the poor man's load is taxed equally with the rich man's, and the ends just as much bread, unless compensation, and hence production is checked by the increase in price, a result sure to follow, and no less important because more difficult to measure. Is it worth no tax consumption and hinder production?

To tax the other class of values simply taxes for purposes of government a part of the value which exists, not as the result of anybody's labor, but as the result of a natural kind of the existing supply. Instead of checking consumption and hindering production, it exempts itself from the burden of taxation and taxes only the privilege of using or holding certain values monopolistic in their nature because unaffected by the possibility of further production.

As a fiscal reform the proposition is certainly beyond criticism. The name of single tax is unfortunate. It really means the abolition of taxation. Consider again the assumptions made of the ten diamonds. If their selling price before the tax was imposed, were \$1000 each, the price after the tax was imposed would cut the income in two would be \$500 each. Suppose the owner sells the diamonds at that price. The new owner's per cent. of income, after paying the tax, is the same as that of the old owner before the tax was levied. In other words, no burden of taxation will be felt, or can exist, when this method is in full force, and a new generation is in possession of all land values.

This brings us to the only real objection to the plan. Difficulties in operation may result, but that is not a serious objection; no plan can be perfect, and difficulties in operation may result, but that is not a serious objection; no plan can be perfect, and difficulties of operation for insurance, deciding whether a value is or is not a product of labor, may be much less than the difficulties separable from our present system of taxation. But it may be objected that these values have been created by the labor of the past, and when considered as private property, bought and sold, in many cases paid for by values produced by labor, and therefore the present holders would suffer by such a radical change as showing governmental revenue entirely from this one class of values.

Now I am willing to admit, though all simple taxes may not have an immediate adoption of the single tax would inflict great hardship upon innocent people. But there is no likelihood of such sudden action being taken. Most of us would not favor it, if it were possible. But how can a gradual change be made? It has been suggested that some one class of property be exempted, then another, till finally nothing is left but the monopolistic values. But it seems to me a better plan is for a state to adopt this scheme so as to reduce the rate of taxation ten per cent. each year upon credits, personal property, real estate improvements, etc. In fact, all values which are created by labor, leaving a greater share with each succeeding year to be borne by the values not the result of production. As one class of values has been observed to be generally nearly equal to the rate of the other, the result would be about ten per cent. each year.

It is not essential to the single tax theory that all these monopolistic values be absorbed by government. The single tax will be practically in effect when the bulk of the revenue is drawn from this source, whether the part left in the hands of the present possessors be great or small. When this point is reached, it will be soon enough to decide whether the function of government shall be enlarged and the remainder of these values taken to pay the expense.

The single tax is generally considered as a land tax, which explains much of the unreasoning opposition to the reform. For land, in the ordinary sense, is used for agriculture, or a place on which to build a home, includes so much that, according to the single tax theory, is not taxable, and is of so much less value than the aggregate which under this plan, would be taxable, including wages, power, water, irrigation rights, value of franchise of public service and other corporations, that also farmers and home-owners out of every ten are certainly relieved of a large, possibly the greater, part of the tax with which they are now burdened. The single tax is simplicity itself. It does equal and exact justice to all. It encourages production without hindering consumption. It relieves labor and capital alike of their present burdens. All civilized governments are in search of new sources of revenue to meet their growing demands. Britain and Germany are the latest to attempt radical experiments. When, even upon a small scale, as justly, simplifying, and beneficial economic effects begin to be understood, there must follow, slowly perhaps, but none the less surely, general adoption as the sole rule and method of taxation.

Stockholm.—The State railways have introduced sleeping cars for third class passengers. The price is 50 cents a bed. Each third class compartment has three bunks. For passengers in the compartment unable to pay the additional places are reserved opposite the bunks.

## LADY LYTON'S LIFE IN JAIL

Drawn to a Woman Even Though She Had Killed her Child

London.—Lady Constance Lytton, who was imprisoned at Newcastle in 1868 for her part in the suffrage movement, on her experiences at a session of the Liberal Christian League at King's Weigh House Church.

"I spent much of my time in the hospital ward," she said. "The first evening I noticed a third-class prisoner, a woman with a beautiful countenance, who seemed to have every virtue. She had murdered her own child. But so far from being repelled by her, I felt that her trials had been so terrible, and the conditions under which she had committed that act were so awful, that no woman could say she would not have done the same if she had been in her place."

## PEOPLE'S TRUST IS ORGANIZED

(By Philip R. Kellar in the Chicago Tribune)

"The people's trust" has been organized in Chicago to relieve the conditions of living by eliminating the middleman's profits in most instances. Its legal name is the National Co-operative society, it has 2,000 members, and its president is Julius Kahn, Chicago's apostle of co-operative buying in the United States along the lines followed by the co-operative societies in England.

Mr. Kahn reads, thinks, and talks co-operative buying in merchandising. Two years ago a co-operative society organized by him under the name of the Cash Buyers' union was wrecked by litigation in the federal courts. Charges were made against him, based upon the sale of stock and the general conduct of the business, and an injunction was issued stopping further business pending the trial of the case. Judge Anderson of the United States district court after hearing the evidence, directed the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

In the measure "the business, which two years had grown to an organization of 20,000 members, doing annual sales of about \$2,500,000 had been destroyed."

Mr. Kahn, taking hope from the official recognition by the federal courts of the legality of co-operative merchandising, has launched a new society, the National Co-operative, along the same lines, and probably the most comprehensive plan of the sort ever instituted in America. The great majority of the shareholders of the old firm are members of the new society.

In England the cooperative merchandising system does a large part of the country's business. The Co-operative Wholesale Society last year did a business of more than \$50,000,000. It has launched an army of co-operative societies and of the Civil Service supply association has grown to be one of the largest in the world.

Briefly, the National Co-operative society plan is national ownership of the business, and the share of the profit is limited to \$1,000 to any one person. Members are entitled to a five per cent discount on purchases, and also a five per cent commission on sales. An agreement is made to repurchase any member's stock on demand, and also to turn the purchase money paid for goods when demanded.

The ultimate capture for the society of the entire part of the nation's trade is Mr. Kahn's dream. His success previous to the unsuccessful attack upon the plan upon the charge that it was illegal prompts him to predict confidently a greater success in a few years for the new organization.

He has radical ideas on the connection between the high cost of living, uncommercial methods of doing business, and private monopoly of necessities.

"Our industrial system," says Mr. Kahn, "is a dragon with two heads. The one is the mass of insufficient wages and the other is the mass of the excessive cost of living. Both heads must be chopped off. To chop off only one is love's labor lost. The labor unions tried that method. They gained higher wages, but quickly lost all that advance through the sudden increase in the price of necessities."

"Collective bargaining fixed the employer who paid the wages, but failed to fix his middleman, the grocer, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker—to whom these wages had to be paid out in exchange for the necessities of life."

"The only practical, safe and sane, and immediate remedy and relief is simple—simpler even, than the organization of labor unions. It is co-operative, collective bargaining for the necessities of life."

"English workmen caught the drift of collective bargaining over sixty years ago. Their co-operative societies have 2,000,000 members, doing a business of more than half a billion dollars a year, at a profit of something like \$50,000,000. They own some of the tools of industry. They have their own wool mills, shoe factories, flour mills, bakeries, creameries, and tea plantations in Ceylon. They run eight steamships of their own to bring supplies from over the seas. They run their own banking department with a yearly turnover of \$500,000,000. They have eliminated the middleman and saved for themselves huge profits."

"What it does not pay them to produce they buy at first hand, in bulk, in quantities so enormous that they get better than the usual wholesale rates. They distribute the cheaply owned goods to their members at prices far below those of their competitors. They confine their sales to members only and do not solicit the general trade. And yet, by their membership dividends equal to 40 per cent. on the investment every year."

"The English do not have the mail

order house, which has grown to be such a big item in American business life. The plan of the American Co-operative society is to combine all the successful details of the English system with the equally successful plan of the American mail order house.

"Its advantages will be many. It will have a common ownership, without communism, of all the property, and will therefore have the active interest support of the shareholders who are working both to cut down the expense of living without sacrificing any of the quality and at the same time to make a little extra money on the side. Profits will be divided among the people who create them, and this will be a tremendous incentive to make the members concentrate their trade in their own store."

Mr. Kahn points to a statement in the platform adopted by the recent Wisconsin state convention of the Republican party, to show that there are many other people in the country who are turning toward co-operative bargaining as the remedy for high living expenses.

He—What is the derivation of the word "nation"?  
She—It's simply a big word for people sailing.



A Scene from "Carmen" as is being presented at The Empire Theatre, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday Matinee

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Paper—May 6, 1911  
Samuel & Elford, etc.

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## The Great West Permanent Loan Company

DIVIDEND NO. 16

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of **NINE PER CENT** per annum has been declared on the FULLY-PAID PERMANENT STOCK of the Company for the half-year ending 31st December, 1910, and the same will be payable at the Company's Branch Office, 52 JASPER AVENUE WEST, EDMONTON, on and after 4th January, 1911.

By order of the Board,  
W. T. ALEXANDER, General Manager.  
C. W. SMITH, Local Manager.

Winnipeg, 22nd December, 1910.

**SHOCKING**

Something useful as well as educational

**FOR THAT BOY**

Get a Dynamo-Electric Machine from the Electric Construction Co. \$2.00 EACH

And they last a lifetime.

These Machines originally cost \$8. They have never been sold for the price here quoted before in Canada—You can shock the whole family with these.

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## The Most Sensational Slaughter Sale of the Season at

# The Hub Cigar Store

## 150 Jasper Avenue E. NOW GOING ON

The entire \$27,500, worth of High Grade Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, Ponches, Tobacco Jars, Cigar Holders Cigar Cases, etc., etc., will be sold regardless of cost and for what it will bring. The goods in our basement were a total loss, consequently the Merchandise we are offering was practically not damaged, but must be cleared to give way to carpenters, plasterers and decorators. This sale will be carried through, until everything is cleared out. It comprises all our Christmas stock, the best and largest ever brought to this city, and at prices that will put all competitors in the shade.

## A Timely Opportunity to Buy Your Christmas Gifts

At the quality store, with the largest and best selections west of Winnipeg. Special inducements for those who wish to stock up in cigars stores. In taking stock, we find 175,000 Cigars, One Ton of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco in plugs; 1500 lbs. smoking mixtures; 150,000 Cigarettes, leading Brands; \$20,000 of Peterson Pipes, about \$5,000 worth of G.B.W., H.B.B.'s, and other leading brands of Pipes.

We have about 5000 Cigar Cases, and 500 1911 Calendars, one of which will be given free with every purchase of \$5.00 or more, as long as they last.

NOTICE—The following are the different brands of Cigars we have in stock, look for the one you like best: Henry Clays, Bocks, Ottero, La Isabella, La Magnifico, La Salaroso, La Hamacca, Carolina, Hupman, M. Garcias, El Bravos, W. Bravas, Metropole, Japs, Marguerite, Competitor, Drug Special, Queens, Wm. Pitts, Ben Bays, Buck-Eyes, La Fortuna, Prince Rupert, Black and White, and forty other brands, for lack of space cannot be mentioned.

# BUY NOW At The HUB CIGAR STORE BUY NOW

150 Jasper Avenue East :: EDMONTON, ALTA.

Mail Orders, as usual will receive our best attention.

The Balance of the Western Glassware Co.'s stock of Table and Hotel Glassware will be cleared out at practically your own prices.

## FIRST COME FIRST SERVED FIRST COME FIRST SERVED FIRST COME FIRST SERVED

### FAST MAIL OF HONDURAS

Some of the Perils That Breathe In Mountain and Stream.

It takes one month to get magazines and papers from the United States to Tegucigalpa, capital of Spanish Honduras. From the end of the little narrow gauge railroad to the capital is six days hard ride over the mountains. All of the mail is transported on mules. During the rainy season, when the streams are swollen the mail carriers frequently swim the streams with the letter bags on their heads.

From the Pacific side the mail reaches the capital in two days. An Indian runner brings the letters in a leather bag on his back through short cuts in the mountains, and makes the distance of eighty-five miles in two days.

Owing to the slow mail service much business is handled by telegram. The government owns the lines and the rates being very low. Confidential messages, however, especially those of government officials, are sent by telegraph, because of the danger they are subjected to by the operators who "leak" and make known their contents. As the country has enjoyed recent revolutions in as many years, there is always a secret force out of office to get back in again, and the different factions are always looking for opportunities to gain an advantage.

The slow mail service naturally makes business drag along, proportionately. The carrying of the mail is let by contract, and the men who set it through to its destination are subjected to much exposure and long hours of weary mountain climbing.

Along the coast the mail is taken by Carro, loaded in small sailboats. They encounter storms that drive them out of their course, and occasionally the boat is lost with all aboard. The sailors are frequently given to drinking, and this enhances the danger. Postmasters do not tell postage stamps, for they cannot always be trusted to return all the money received. A reliable business man generally sells the stamps for the government.

### IRELAND GROWS TOBACCO

Return to Ancient Industry May Mean Much to the Emerald Isle.

London.—There is being developed in Ireland an industry which is likely to add much to the national prosperity of that country. Recent experiments carried on by the government have shown that nearly every kind of tobacco may be grown in Ireland, and the actual area now under cultivation is an acre, comprising 70 acres of pipe tobacco, 20 acres of cigarette and 13 acres of cigar tobacco.

## GOOD COMPENSATION LAW FOR THE BRITISH WORKMAN

By Samuel A. Harper, Attorney Illinois Liability Commission, in Chicago Tribune.

London.—A London solicitor recently related to me the following incident which came to his notice illustrating the practical operation of the English workmen's compensation law.

J., an employee, was seriously injured in a Birmingham mill by the blowing out of a valve, throwing scalding water and steam upon him. The boiler and valve appeared to be in good order prior to the accident and had been carefully tested by the employer. While it was difficult directly to fix the blame for the accident, there were some circumstances tending to show that J. might have avoided the torrent of water and steam which poured forth from the boiler. However, that may have been as soon as J. was hurt he was at once taken to a hospital his wounds dressed, a nurse was assigned to him, and he was accorded all necessary medical and surgical attention during the two months he was confined in the hospital.

All physician, nurse and hospital bills were paid by the employer. J. had no worries on that account. His family, consisting of a wife and five children, could not be made objects of charity, but, on the contrary, received from the employer, for six weeks, one-half of J's weekly earnings, plus the same amount that his wages were paid while he was working. When he had recovered, J. went back to work, exchanged a kind word with his employer, and without any serious inconvenience to himself, took up his work again at the mill.

### Not An Unusual Case.

The following incident came under my own personal observation in Chicago during the course of my practice, and every lawyer in the city knows that it is not an exaggerated or unusual case.

It was seriously injured in an explosion of a furnace in a steel mill. He was an experienced man who was unable, perhaps, to exercise the same degree of care for his safety that skilled men as his line of employment might exercise. It was shown, however, that the explosion was unavoidable and could not well have been prevented by the employer, even with the exercise of the highest degree of care, the nature of the particular manufacturing process being essentially and inherently dangerous.

B. had a wife and four children. His wife's health was already broken by hard work and the care of her fam-

ily. B. was taken to his home after the accident. His wife was compelled to act the part of nurse as best she might. A promise was all she could give the doctor—but it was her promise and not that of the employer. B. was laid up for nine weeks, and the doctor's bill was large. Insurance adjusters called before B. was conscious in an effort to settle what was due to him, but he refused to sign a "claim for damages." Several second rate lawyers called every day and endeavored to "get his case." One of them finally got it on a contingency fee of 50 per cent. of any amount that should be recovered by settlement or suit—and for this transaction the attorney would have been disbursed in England—and the same treatment should have been accorded him in Chicago—but this name is still on the Supreme Court roll at London.

### Work of Legal Parast.

During this long illness B's mind was naturally much disturbed by the knowledge that his wife and children were being fed by his kind neighbors and the obliging market man—so far as they were fed at all. His "anxious" (the lawyer) refused the settlement of the "damages" offered by the employer, and this legal parasite was able to prevent settlement as long as he chose by the injurious attorney's lien law, which forces the employer to pay the lawyer in all cases, for this chicanery contract with the injured workman before he can get out from under responsibility for the accident.

Under this lien law the employer's legal obligation to the workman's family is often heavier than it is to the poor workman and his family. This is simply putting a premium on barratry and maintenance, which would be considered disgraceful in England—and further, the offending attorney in such a case in England would be punished by imprisonment. But this man finally brought suit for B. and, of course, paid the cost out of his own pocket—which was highly unprofessional. Seven years of uncertain hope and doubt and uncertainty passed slowly by before B. knew at last that he could recover nothing at all for his loss and suffering and his poor wife's labor and anxiety.

He naturally lost confidence in his fellowman. What was infinitely worse, he lost confidence in our courts. He could not understand the law, the courts were not his, and he was in the original fervent case will not fit our modern packing industry—and it is ridiculous to assume that they would;

which he measures his right to recover for personal injury—and that is the injury itself. If he has been hurt he thinks he ought to be paid. His sense of natural justice tells him he ought to be made whole, no matter who may have been technically "negligent," as an abstract proposition of law.

Given the injury, the compensation must follow—this is his logic, and it is not far from the logic of natural justice and right. He cannot reason it out so as to convince his employer; he cannot even reason it out in a manner satisfactory to himself, the fact's that his claim is right, and he depends rightly, upon those who make the laws as to bring them that measure of justice which he feels should be his.

The next step for him is revolt. If legislation such a they have in England were given him, he would no longer condemn the courts for following well known and long established principles of law, which the courts are right in following so long as the old common law made law remains unchanged by statute.

All this results from the inquisitorial and antiquated system of law relating to personal injuries in England, to which we still cling in Illinois. The misrepres to our institutions, engendered by the disappointments and hardship exemplified in the case of B. is by far the greatest evil in the present state of the system.

A workman's compensation law is bound to come in Illinois, automatic compensation for industrial injury, in all cases, regardless of all questions of mere negligence or fault, is the modern, scientific method of settling these cases, with a real approximation to justice and right.

### Chief Anxiety of Society.

Society cares little who is at fault in an accident, it is anxious to have the sufferer, if some member of a workman's family accidentally loses \$10 of his earned wages the workman's chief anxiety is to recover the lost money, not to fix the blame on any particular member of the family for his loss.

Illinois is at least fifty years behind all Europe in the enactment of progressive legislation designed to take care of her injured workmen; and yet Illinois is one of the largest industrial commonwealths in the world.

This is at least one field in which the elasticity of the common law has proved no match for the stin put upon it by the progress of modern industry.

Rules of law made for the blacksmith and his helper of 100 years ago will not fit the case of the modern workman. Rules of law made for the farmer and his boy in the original fervent case will not fit our modern packing industry—and it is ridiculous to assume that they would;

and yet we still go on foolishly trying to apply them to modern conditions, as if we expected justice to result.

The arguments against safety laws, workmen's compensation laws, etc., which are often advanced—such as the danger of driving the industries out of the state, have been well answered in England by Chancellor David Lloyd-George, when he says that there are few things any country need fear so much as the despair of the multitude and one of our state supreme courts has recently called them "scare crow arguments."

The modern Christian doctrine should be (and is in Europe) that the industry should bear the burden of its misdeeds and killed workmen, as it now carries the expense of its broken and worn out machinery.

While fire, deterioration of plant, and financial loss are insured against, and the insurance, whatever form it may take, is charged to the cost of production, no account has thus far been taken in Illinois of the deterioration of the human machine.

It appears that the Oldfolk of industrial activity demands a sacrifice of human life and limb, constant, as the accretions of miles show, and inevitable so long as human contrivances and human understanding remain fallible. Accidents will happen and injury must follow as our industries are at present conducted. It is only fair that the business that calls for this sacrifice should pay the cost, at least in the first instance. Let the industry shift the burden, if it may, so the unfortunate consumer, but the injured workman, who is least able, should not bear the burden longer.

## WOMAN'S REWARD FOR VALOR

Young Peasant Who Enlisted as Soldier Given Cross of St. George by the Czar

St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.—A young peasant woman named Xenia Krizko has been recognized by the Czar as knight of St. George, with a right to wear the St. George cross for valor in battle. Living in east Siberia, she enlisted in the infantry at the outbreak of the Japanese war as Konstantin Krizko. She was wounded at the banquet of St. George, at which the Czar presided. She denies that any romance sent her soldiering.

## ACTRESS GOES 20,000 MILES

London.—Vesta Victoria is back in England after a five months' tour in the United States. She has traveled 20,000 miles, and on the way has purchased a fruit farm of fifty acres near Los Angeles. She is probably the only actress who has had dozens of Chinese coolies in her employ. The Chinese are said to be the finest fruit pickers anywhere.

## FINDS NEW WAY TO STIMULATE HEART

Prof. Hill of London Invents Apparatus for Use in Treatment of Cases of Pneumonia.

London, Dec. 22.—Prof. Leonard Erskine Hill of the London hospital has invented an apparatus for use in the treatment of pneumonia which is expected to prove of great service. "For some time," says Prof. Hill, "it has been recognized that the best way to supply alcoholic stimulus to the laboring heart in pneumonia is by way of the lungs in the form of vapor. My apparatus arranges for a mixed vapor of oxygen, water, and alcohol to be carried directly to the lungs, whence it reaches the heart from the pulmonary veins. Thence the stimulus is carried directly to the heart muscle itself by the coronary arteries."

Because there is not sufficient undischarged lung tissue left to breathe with, and because the heart thrives fails, the judicious administration of heart stimulants so as to tide this organ over until the lung symptoms subside is the chief point in the treatment.

By using Prof. Hill's apparatus the heart can be reached by a stimulant much more accurately and quickly than if the alcohol were given in the ordinary way.

## THE WORLD'S GREATEST LUBRICATING OILS

NUMIDIAN CYLINDER OIL  
VELOX ENGINE OIL  
SLIPTIVITY MACHINE OIL  
OILS AND GREASE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

17 other better compounds of merit. I analyze water free of charge and can supply the EXACT COMPOUND TO CORRECT each case of larning water

Sole Canadian Distributor for: Potato Scale Powder Boiler Cleanser

C. C. Snowdon, Wholesale Oil Merchant, Calgary  
Western Cartage Company, Agents, Edmonton



## CONDENSED ADVERTISING RATES

45 Words one insertion ..... 25c  
 45 Words three insertions ..... 35c  
 45 Words one week ..... 50c  
 45 Words one month ..... 80c  
 Extra words at same rate. No ad accepted for less than 45c.  
 Tight rates apply to ads such as Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Vacancies Vacant, Board Wanted, Room Wanted, Houses to Rent, Houses for Sale, Articles for Sale, Articles Wanted.

## WANTED TO BUY

FEED AND SALE STABLE—HAVING purchased the business known as the Queens Ave. Horse Exchange, we are prepared to buy, sell or exchange any class of horses. Also do a general feed business. Special attention given to the transit trade.  
 Queens Avenue Horse Exchange  
 J. G. Connell T. M. Brown  
 1 mo-n-16 419 Queens Ave.

## TO RENT.

TO RENT—COTTAGE IN WEST end, near building, five rooms, rent \$10 per month. Apply Killen & Culbert, 557 First Street.

TO RENT—STORE WEST END, growing locality, comfortable building, splendid opening for family trade, rent \$20 per month. Apply Killen & Culbert, 557 First Street.

## FOR SALE

COW FOR SALE—APPLY 537 Jasper East. 66-9.

FOR SALE—THE BEST DRY spruce and poplar wood. L. L. Duplessis, corner Third and Athabasca. Best quality. Phone 2158.

POOL AND BILLIARD TABLES, Bowling Alley and Supplies. Barber fixtures and Show cases always on hand. Scott Bros., 236 Jasper west.

THE CANADIAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD.  
 30 Jasper Ave. West

FOR SALE—One corner lot in Old Delton, close to Alberta ave; terms. \$25000 3 Lots in North Delton (one a corner lot) terms ..... \$40000  
 A good quarter section of land, nearly all free from brush, and close to railway; terms ..... \$70000  
 1 Lot on Jasper avenue west; terms ..... \$70000

FOR RENT: Fully modern house, West End, per month ..... \$3500  
 6 Room house and barn; per month ..... \$1500  
 THE CANADIAN INVESTMENT CO., Ltd.  
 30 Jasper Ave. West

FOR SALE—15 LOTS IN HEM- ings—sit on the facing S. Bar- ber fixtures and Show cases always on hand. Scott Bros., 236 Jasper west.

ROYAL BATH HOUSE, 540 KINIS- tone Ave., Edmonton, Turkish, hot and cold baths; all kinds of bathing open 9 a. m. to 12 p. m. Rooms to rent day or week; pool room in connection. W. M. Little, prop.

TURKISH BATHS TO PAT- rons, who liberally patronized me in time past, am at your service the coming winter, with baths and treatment which gives true satis- faction to all. MADAM D. DRO, 420 Nanyamo Ave., Phone 2394.

THE GREAT WEST LAND CO., Ltd., 42 Jasper Ave. East.  
 OFFER WANTED FOR LOTS 16 to 22, block 102 Parkdale.  
 LOTS 80 and 82 R. L. CORNER Clara and McDougall. Price, \$25000. Terms .....  
 LOT 246 BK. 1, H.B.R. PRICE \$2000.  
 TWO LOTS OLD DELTON, ONE block from car line for \$450.

REAL ESTATE BULLETIN.

SCRIP SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP—J. C. Biggs & Co., 2 Windsor Block, Phone 2361.  
 FOR RENT—SMALL FURNISH- ed house; modern, in west end. Moderate rent.  
 WATSON & CO.,  
 120 Jasper Avenue West.

A. RONALD Financial Broker  
 141 Jasper W. Phone 2665  
 \$5000 PER ACRE. GROWING strawberries, home garden, Ala- bama, on line of R.R. One hour from city of 65,000. You can make more money on 20 acres of home garden land than on 100 acres of northern land. Climate most healthful in U.S. No cold weather, no sickness. All kinds of fruits and vegetables grown in abundance. Plenty of rain and sunshine. 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre. Land guaranteed as represented or money refunded, to 40 acre tracts, \$2000 per acre. Easy terms. Write or call for literature. A. Ronald, 141 Jasper West, Phone 2665.

THE greatest force for good is faith in the possible good in a man.

## BUSINESS CARDS

MRS. MOSHER'S EMPLOYMENT Bureau. For women and girls, 617 Nanyamo Avenue. Consideration and careful attention guaranteed. Phone 4337. 42-302

THE NAMAYO TRADING CO., auctioneers, 341 Nanyamo Ave. Phone 1028; furniture for sale a specialty.

DISTRIBUTORS, LIMITED. Man- ufacturers agents, Commissionar- merchants, warehousemen; consign- ments solicited and prompt returns made. P. O. Drayer 1528, Edmonton. Alta. Telephone 1528. 755 Fourth St. Track connections with all rail- roads.

PHONE 2605, RELIABLE MES- sengers, 1210 1st St. Logan's, 648 First St.

OUTFITTERS—DAVIES CO., camp outfitting, outdoor purveyors, complete outfits and supplies for surveyors, sportsmen, prospectors, summer campers and others leading an outdoor life; tarpaulins and bags made to order. 55 McDougall Ave., south of Jasper.

ST. GEO. JELLET—REGISTRAR births, marriages and deaths; phone 1561. 344 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Agents for "Royal," "Quebec" and "Commercial Union" Life Insurance companies, Canada Accident Company.

WESTERN CANTAGE CO., 786 Fourth St., phone 1528. Furniture, pianos, sales and freight of all kinds handled by efficient and responsible men; light express delivery work.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

LEGAL RUTHERFORD, JAMIESON & GRANT, Barristers, Solicitors, Agents, Hon. A. C. Rutherford, F. C. Jamieson, Chas. H. Grant. Edmon- ton, McDougall Court, Phone 4443. Strathcona, Imp. Bank Bldg. Phone 3422.

GARIEPY & LANDRY—Barristers, Advocates, Notaries, Offices: Gariepy Block, Edmonton. Expert col- lection on department. Money to loan. Wilfrid Gariepy. Hector L. Landry.

DAWSON, HYNDMAN & HYND- MAN—Advocates, Notaries, etc., Edmonton, Alta. Money to loan. Real estate. Office: McDougall Bldg. H. J. Dawson, J. D. Hyndman, H. H. Rydman.

LAVELL & ALLISON—BARRIS- ters, Bank of Commerce Chambers, Strathcona, Alta. John Lavell, W. B. Allison, N. C. Will son.

EMERY, NEWELL & BOLTON—Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., Edmonton, Alta. E. C. Emery, C. F. Newell, S. E. Bolton.

ROBERTSON, DICKSON & MAC- DONALD—Barristers and Solicitors, Edmonton and St. Saskatchewan. Office: 13 Jasper Ave. E. Money to loan. H. Robertson, S. A. Dickson and J. M. Macdon- ald.

E. B. EDWARDS, K.C.—Barrister and Solicitor, Norwood Block, Ed- monton.

SHORT, CROSS, BIGGAR & COWAN—Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., Offices: Merchants Bank Bldg. Money to loan. Wm. Short, K.C., H. Cross, O. M. Biggar, Hector Cowan.

SHORT, WOODS, BIGGAR & COLLISON—Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Merchants Bank Building, Edmonton. Wm. Short, K.C., S. B. Woods, K.C., O. M. Biggar, J. T. J. Collison.

H. A. DICKIE—Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Room 104, Wind- sor Block, Edmonton, Alta. Phone 4330.

S. S. McQUAID, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Office Gariepy block, 124 McDougall Ave. Phone 4224. Ed- monton, Alta. Money to loan.

UNDERTAKERS ANDREWS & SONS—224 Nanyamo- ro, Edmonton, Alta. Phone 1609 or Ambulance Service.

H. L. SEYMOUR—DOMINION Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, 205 Windsor Block, Phone 2413.

OSTEOPATHY O. C. BLINN—Osteopath. Treats successfully all curable diseases. No drugs used. 245 Jasper West. Hours: 9 to 5 and 6 to 9 p.m.

AUDITORS NASH & SOARS Auditors, Assessors, Liquidators and Appraisers 203-4-5 Windsor Block.

ANDREW H. ALLAN—AUDITOR, Accountant and Assignee, Receiver, Trustee, Adjuster, Liquidator. A. commissioner for taking oaths. A. official auditor for Alberta 28 Gariepy Block, Edmonton. Phone 4432.

INSURANCE ROBERT MAYN—Fire Insurance Room 5, Crystal Bldg. 42 Jasper Ave. W., Edmonton. Phone 1263

ARCHITECTS BARNES & GIBBS—Registered Ar- chitects, 141 Jasper Ave. West, Ed- monton. Phone 1261. P. O. Box 855. R. Percy Barnes, F.R.I.A.C. A.A.A. C. Lionel Gibbs, M.S.A. A.A.A.

PHYSICIANS A. R. MUNRO, M.D.C.M. (McGill) Physician and Surgeon .... Office: 239 Jasper West. Residence: 155 McDougall Court. Office Phone: 4261. House Phone: 4410.

## REAL ESTATE

M. RUNNALLS & CO. Real Estate Brokers, 140 Jasper Ave. W., Edmonton, Alta. 160 Acres at WEST END SUIT- able for subdividing. One mile from city limits. Price \$160 per acre.

160 ACRES SUITABLE FOR SUB- dividng North of G.T.P. shops. SPLITTING HALF SECTION IN Lavo district, three miles from town. Price \$200 per acre. MONEY TO LOAN.

STRATHCONA INVESTMENT CO. Headquarters for Farms, 235 Whyte Avenue East, Strathcona. Office phone 3017. Residence phone 3269.

140 ACRES, 30 MILES NORTH west of Edmonton, At soil, corner of land touches a line little river with the pursuit of water the year round. Price \$20 per acre. Terms \$350 cash, balance 5 yearly pay- ments, 6 per cent interest.

28 ACRES, 18 MILES NORTH west of Edmonton, At soil, balance of quarter is in lake. A good in- vestment. Price \$20 per acre. Terms \$350 cash, balance 5 yearly pay- ments, 6 per cent interest.

160 ACRES, 12 MILES FROM ED- monton, fenced and cross-fenced, 70 acres under cultivation, soil Al, good to school. Splendid frame house, 2 stories lathed and plastered, 16x30 with kitchen attached. Barn 16x30. Price \$21 per acre, on easy terms. Telephone if wanted. 125 ACRES, 25 1/2 MILES FROM ED- monton, 75 acres cultivated, house, barn, granary, poultry house, etc., all fenced, soil Al. Telephone post- door. Price \$4000. \$1000 cash, balance very easy.

30 ACRES, 21 MILES SOUTH east of Edmonton, 35 acres culti- vated, more than half open, good soil, house, barn, etc., nearly all fenced, Strathcona-Cumme C.N.R. line will cross next section. Price \$11.50 per acre, on easy terms.

WE HAVE SEVERAL FARMS IN good locality to sell on crop pay- ments. See us if you prefer to buy on this plan.

STRATHCONA INVESTMENT CO. Headquarters for Farms, 235 Whyte Avenue East, Strathcona. Office phone 3017. Residence phone 3269.

PHONE 1609 THE LOYAL ESTATE INVEST- MENT COMPANY Real Estate Brokers and Financial Agents, 140 Jasper Avenue East, Ed- monton. WANTED—PROPERTY OF ALL descriptions to buy, sell, trade or lease.

GOOD BUY—LOT IN NORWOOD, near Boulevard—\$450—Terms. WANTED—TO RENT—TO LET In Ingwood or thereabouts in ex- change for suburban property.

TO RENT—TO RENT—TO LET For occupancy in a few weeks, a new fully modern house, cement base- ment, 7 rooms—two blocks from car line.

J. J. TULL, REAL ESTATE. Phone 2072. 430 Nanyamo Ave. Take notice that J. J. Tull has re- moved his office from 522 to 430 Na- mayo Ave., Dr. Sloan Block.

A GREAT SNAP, 3 ROOMED house and lot on Morris St. for \$250. The owner is obliged to sell at a sacrifice.

TWO LOTS, CORNER OF LORNE and Alberta for \$800.

SIX ROOMED HOUSE ON PIC- ARD ST. for \$2000 and very easy terms.

SEVEN ROOMED HOUSE IN Strathcona. Will exchange for farm property.

A FEW LOTS IN G. T. ANNEX from \$100 to \$125 each

KILLEN & GILBERT 559 First Street THREE MODERN HOUSES in west end, eight rooms each, near Jasper avenue on car line; eight roomed house on Jasper ave. \$2500. One roomed cottage on View Ln. \$5500; these can all be bought on easy terms.

A GOOD DOUBLE CORNER IN Block 9, Norwood for \$8000 cash. Lots 29 to 30. See our List of Great Estate Lots

AVIATION SICKNESS LATEST French Physiologist Says Depression of Diaphragm is Cause of Accidents.

Paris—A French physiologist has discovered what he calls aviation sick- ness, which he believes to be ac- countable for many of the tragic acci- dents which happen to flyers.

It is due, he says, to a depression of the diaphragm caused by the rarity of the air at a certain height above the sea level, the speed and vibration of the aeroplane, besides producing a disturbance of the brain centres in which is localized the sense of equilibrium. He hopes that science will find a means of counteracting these effects

TALK OF "CRIMEOMETER" Supreme Court Master Tells How Seasons Affect Statistics.

London—Sir John Mitchell, one of the masters of the Supreme court, master in criminal cases, is in an address at University College.

"Although the weather cannot be al- ways so predictable," he said, "stat- isticians can always tell what will be the number of indictable offences com- mitted in any given period."

"There is always one marked class of crime in winter and another in the summer, and such a law holds in regular course, culminating at mid- summer."

## REAL ESTATE BULLETIN.

MAGRATH, HOLGATE & CO. Successors to Magrath, Hart & Co. GOOD LOT ON GRIESBACH ST.—\$800. Easy terms.

THREE LOTS ON CAREY ST., Norwood—\$245 each. EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE ON View lot.—In excellent state of re- pair; \$4000.

LOT 18 BLOCK, IS RIVER LOT 10—\$1500.

TWO LOTS WITH SEWER, ELEC- tric and car privileges at \$175 each. TRIC Light, Telephone, City water. Easy terms on above quotations. We have a good list of houses for sale, wholesale and business sites. See us for Money-Making Investments. VIEW LOT ON TWELFTH ST., only \$2000, half cash.

WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS on First Street between Boulevard and Alberta Ave.

D. J. GILMURRAY, 40 Jasper St. HOUSE ON VICTORIA AVE., new and well built for \$3000 on good terms, 4 lots in the Great East for \$2000. One quarter section, 30 miles from Edmonton, 4 miles from railway, 70 acres broken, 30 acres easily broken; frame house, 6 roomed, modern, good land, splendid garden, 2 wells and all fenced, bar wire. Price \$2000.

LOTS IN INGLEWOOD ON the car line for \$1500. LOT ON 7TH STREET FOR \$1000. 3 VIEWS IN THE GREAT EAST. NEW HOUSE ON 15TH STREET for \$2000 terms.

2 HOUSES TO RENT.

H. MILTON MARTIN 24 Jasper Avenue East REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, Etc. SEVEN ROOMED HOUSE, IN Delton, near Alberta Avenue. Water and light 1500, \$200 cash, bal- ance easy.

SIX ROOMED HOUSE, OTTAWA Avenue, near to Jasper, only \$800. LOT ON SIXTEENTH STREET, between Jasper and Victoria, \$2500. SEVERAL GOOD BUYS IN NOR- wood, etc.

THREE SMALL HOUSES FOR rent.

R. TEGLER, 318 Jasper Avenue East, Phone 1321. TEGLER'S CHRISTMAS SNAPS ONLY \$175.00. FOR A BIG \$501.50, 1000, two blocks from car line, in Delton.

A HOME READY FOR OCCUPA- tion right now, 3 rooms, very warm and comfortable, just two blocks from car line in Delton. \$5000 cash, \$5000 terms.

TO DOUBLE CORNERS IN Fairview near car line. \$5000 cash double corner.

SIXTEEN ACRES 2 1/2 MILES OUT of town. When subdivided will bring \$15,000 an acre. Can be bought for \$2500.

DOUBLE CORNER PEACE AND Tenth, fine warehouse site \$5,000, good terms.

THREE FINE WAREHOUSE sites on Columbia Avenue, corners, \$1,700 each. \$200 cash.

FOUR LOTS ON FRASER, CLOSE to market, including corner, \$1050. COLUMBIA, SIX-ROOMED house, all modern, in east end, \$2000 easy terms.

NEW HOUSE IN NORWOOD, six rooms, all modern, block from car line, and close to Boulevard. \$27000. \$9000 cash, balance \$2500 per month.

FOUR THOUSAND ACRES OF the finest farm land in Alberta, in block; all close to railway, in well settled district. Prices as follows: Sections 11 and 29, 53, Range 17, Balance in 9 annual instalments at \$12.50 per acre; \$300 an acre cash; 34, same township and range, \$12.50 per acre; \$100 per acre cash, balance in four annual instalments at 7 per cent. All of Section 15 Township 53, Range 17. This is a very choice section all fenced and cross-fenced; good frame house and buildings, wells, 75 acres under cultivation; \$15,500 per acre, \$500 cash, balance in four annual payments at 7 per cent.

EAST HALF SECTION 7, T. 53, Range 14. This land is just four miles north of Vegreville, all open prairie. \$12.50 per acre; \$400 per acre down, balance in four years at 7 per cent.

CHRISTMAS and New Year's EXCURSIONS VIA THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

FARE AND ONE THIRD FOR THE ROUND TRIP between all stations on the Cana- dian Northern Railway.

TICKETS ON SALE December 22, 1910 to January 2, 1911. Return limit, January 5, 1911. Full information from W. C. DODDS, City Pass & Ticket Agt., C.N.R. 115 Jasper Ave. East, Phone 1712 EDMONTON, ALTA.

Never Mind Your New Year's Resolutions Plan Your Holiday Trip Now

Christmas and New Year Holiday Rates between all Stations at Five Months Limit Write for full particulars and descrip- tive pamphlet to A. E. DUFF, General Agent, Pass. Dept., 260 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

REDUCED FARES For Steamship Passengers November 1st to December 31st FIVE MONTHS LIMIT Write for full particulars and descrip- tive pamphlet to A. E. DUFF, General Agent, Pass. Dept., 260 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

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## The Yale Hotel

EDMONTON Robt. McDonald, Prop.

RATES—\$2.00 a day— Rooms with bath ..... \$2.50 Meal/Ticket ..... \$8.00 Monthly Table Board ..... \$30.00

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## Western EXCURSIONS

Single Fare PLUS \$2.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP From all stations in Ontario, Port Arthur and West, Manitoba, Saskatch- ewan and Alberta, to

## Vancouver, Victoria and Westminster

Tickets on sale December 15, 16 and 17, 1910; January 20, 21, 22 and 23, and February 14, 15 and 16, 1911; good to return within three months from date of issue.

Apply to nearest C. P. Ry. Agent for full information.

## Low Fares to United States VIA THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

For the Round Trip FROM STATIONS IN Saskatchewan & Alberta TO DULUTH, Min. ST. PAUL, Min. MINNEAPOLIS, Min. MILWAUKEE, Wis. CHICAGO, Ill.

TICKETS ON SALE DAILY DECEMBER 1st to 31st, 1910, IN THREE MONTHS LIMIT. PRIVILEGE OF EXTENSION. Direct Lines. Through Trains. Full information from W. C. DODDS, City Pass & Ticket Agt., C. N. Ry. 115 Jasper Ave. East. Phone 1712 EDMONTON, ALTA.

—EXCURSIONS— TO EASTERN CANADA Daily During December 3 Months Limit Stop Over Privileges —via— St. Paul or Duluth, Chicago and

REDUCED FARES For Steamship Passengers November 1st to December 31st FIVE MONTHS LIMIT Write for full particulars and descrip- tive pamphlet to A. E. DUFF, General Agent, Pass. Dept., 260 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

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## Canadian Pacific

Christmas and New Year Holidays

Fare and One Third FOR THE ROUND TRIP Between all stations on the Main Line, Port Arthur to Vancouver and intermediate branch lines.

Tickets on sale December 22, 1910, to January 2, 1911, final return limit January 5, 1911.

For further particulars apply to C. S. Fyfe City Ticket Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, EDMONTON, ALTA.

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For further particulars apply to C



LARGEST  
JEWELRY HOUSE  
111 JASPER W. EDMONTON.